

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS:

The drawing figures have been amended to add labels on the boxes and arrows and to show a badge 45.

REMARKS

The application has been amended and is believed to be in condition for allowance.

The Abstract has been amended.

The previously pending claims have been amended.

New claims 11-14 also recite the invention and are based on the original disclosure.

The drawings were objected to.

The drawing figures have been amended to add labels on the boxes and arrows and to show a badge 45. The specification has been amended to indicate the addition of the badge 45 to the drawings.

As to the "means for sending a parasitic signal", see modulator 8 with signal input 16 providing a modulated signal to multiplexer 10 (having control signal 20) and output 22 to amp 12 and antenna 6. See parasitic signal 34, control signal 36, and combined signals 38, 40 to be sent to antenna 6 or an internal antenna.

Also see the specification, page 9:

"At the output of antenna 4, there is a signal which has the appearance of the signal shown in curve 26 of Figure 2. The curves 38 and 40 correspond respectively to the appearance of the signal that it is desired to obtain at the output of the antenna 6 and the internal antennas. Each of these two signals is the superposition of the residual signal 28 and a portion of the parasitic signal 34. These signals cannot be interpreted by a badge located adjacent the right antenna 6 or an internal antenna. Thus only a badge located adjacent the left external antenna 4 could recognize the signal which it receives. Preferably,

at the antenna output, the parasitic signal has an amplitude substantially identical to the amplitude of the residual signal. In this way, the parasitic signal will 'disappear' into the residual signal and is demodulated like the latter. To thus limit the power of the emitted parasitic signal, the modulator 8 is preferably provided with a gain control device 42 shown in Figure 3 by an arrow. Thus, when the signal 16 to be modulated corresponds to the signal to be emitted by the group of emitting antennas, the gain is at the maximum whilst when the signal 16 to be modulated corresponds to the parasitic signal, the gain takes a predetermined value permitting obtaining a parasitic signal at the antenna output which is to remain substantially silent, of the same order of magnitude as the residual signal due to problems of diaphony."

Thus, the drawings show this recited feature.

See gain 42 of modulator 8 for "means for adjusting the amplitude of the residual signal".

As to the "means for creating the coded signal", see at least modulator 8 and multiplexer 10.

As to "the amplitude of the parasitic signal corresponds to the amplitude of the residual signal", see parasitic signal 36 of Figure 2 and the corresponding portions of signals 38 and 40. the amplitude of the parasitic signal 36 corresponds to the amplitude of the signals 38 and 40 at these points in time.

Withdrawal of the drawing objection is therefore solicited.

Enclosed is a terminal disclaimer for 6,828,900 to BRILLION to overcome the nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Claims 1-5 were rejected as indefinite.

The previously pending claims have been amended to remedy the stated bases of rejection. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is solicited.

The new claims find support in the original specification and are illustrated by the drawings.

As per Figures 1-3, there is illustrated a system for hands-free access to a vehicle, comprising a first antenna (4), a second antenna (6), a code transmitter configured to transmit radio frequency amplitude modulated coded signals of predetermined power to the first antenna and to the second antenna, and a badge (45) configured for communicating with the first antenna and the second antenna.

As per claim 11, and with reference to Figures 2-3, the code transmitter comprises a multiplexer (10) connected to input a coded signal (18) and having a coded signal output (22) for sending the coded signals to the first and second antennas. The a first coded signal is sent from the coded signal output to the first antenna, the first coded signal (26) comprising dead time within amplitude modulated code signals.

There is also illustrated a second coded signal (38, 40) sent from the coded signal output to the second antenna, the second coded signal comprising a residual signal (28) of the first coded signal superimposed, during the dead time, with a parasitic signal (34) such that the second coded signal is a combination of the residual signal and the parasitic signal, the

parasitic signal appearing during the dead time of the first  
coded signal (38, 40).

**COPY FOR DEPOSIT  
ACCOUNT PURPOSES**

As per claim 12, the multiplexer is an analogic multiplexer (10) and further comprises a control signal input (20) for indicating to which of the first and second antennas the coded signals are to be sent, and a control signal received at the control signal input (20) that determines when the residual signal is superimposed with the parasitic signal.

As per claim 13, a first control signal value (see values 0, 1, 2 of curve 36 in Figure 2) causes the multiplexer to direct the coded signal (26) leaving the coded signal output to be directed toward the first antenna (4), and a second control signal value causes the multiplexer to direct the coded signal (38) leaving the coded signal output to be directed toward the second antenna.

In view of the above, applicant believes the application is in condition for allowance and an early indication of the same is requested.

Please charge the terminal disclaimer fee of \$130 to Deposit Account No. 25-0120.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any

parasitic signal appearing during the dead time of the first coded signal (38, 40).

As per claim 12, the multiplexer is an analogic multiplexer (10) and further comprises a control signal input (20) for indicating to which of the first and second antennas the coded signals are to be sent, and a control signal received at the control signal input (20) that determines when the residual signal is superimposed with the parasitic signal.

As per claim 13, a first control signal value (see values 0, 1, 2 of curve 36 in Figure 2) causes the multiplexer to direct the coded signal (26) leaving the coded signal output to be directed toward the first antenna (4), and a second control signal value causes the multiplexer to direct the coded signal (38) leaving the coded signal output to be directed toward the second antenna.

In view of the above, applicant believes the application is in condition for allowance and an early indication of the same is requested.

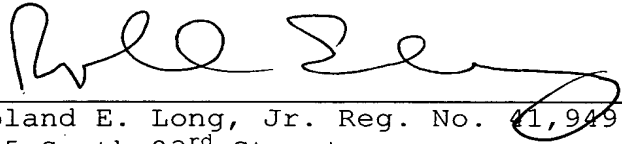
Please charge the terminal disclaimer fee of \$130 to Deposit Account No. 25-0120.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any

overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional  
fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG & THOMPSON



---

Roland E. Long, Jr. Reg. No. 41,949  
745 South 23<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Arlington, VA 22202  
Telephone (703) 521-2297  
Telefax (703) 685-0573  
(703) 979-4709

REL/lk

**Appendix:**

The Appendix includes the following items:

- amended abstract
- Replacement Sheet for Figures 1-3
- terminal disclaimer





## ABSTRACT

In ~~this~~ a process for controlling at least two groups of antennas, a coded signal (26) is emitted by a first group of antennas, whilst the antennas of a second group emit a residual signal (28) similar to the coded signal but of lesser amplitude. The coding used in this case is such that the coded signal (26) has dead time. A parasitic signal (34) is sent to the second group of antennas (6) during dead time of the coded signal (26) sent to the first group of antennas.

~~Figure 2~~